

New Advertisements.

Copartnership—Botsford & Bell.
Produce—W. N. Fairbanks, & Co.
Teas—W. N. Fairbanks, & Co.
Cooking Store for Sale—New Era Office.
Feathers—H. B. Fyfe.
List of Letters—W. Row.
Delegato Meeting—E. Jackson.

Agents for the "New Era"

AKRON.—Messrs. Ashton & Macbell.
KENTUCKY.—Mr. S. S. Smith.
LLOYDSTOWN.—Mr. J. J. Pearson.
BOWLING GREEN.—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
BOWLING GREEN.—Mr. John B. B. B.
HOLLAND LANDING.—Mr. J. M. Raper.
KIRO P. O.—Mr. John Hamilton.
EASTVILLE.—Mr. J. Quibell.

Agents will be appointed in other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday Nov. 13, 1887.

General Summary.

The Municipal Council of the Township of King meets at Hulse's Inn, Lloydstown Road, on Monday, the 23rd inst., for the transaction of general business.

The firm of Robinson & Harris, publishers of the *Beaverton Post*, has been dissolved. The business will hereafter be conducted by Mr. C. B. Robinson.

The Eagle Hotel, near the Railway Depot, Newmarket, is now kept as a Temperance Saloon and Boarding House by Dr. Ford. It has, also, excellent accommodation for travellers.—See Advertisement.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press, to the effect, that "the Pope is anxious to abdicate his sovereignty, and looks to Cardinal Wiseman as the only person worthy to succeed him."

Mr. Isaac Buchanan, of Railroad speculation notoriety, is announced as the Government Candidate for the Representation of the City of Hamilton, in place of Sir Allan McNab, resigned.

Attention is called to an advertisement giving notice of a Meeting of Delegates, with a view to the formation of a County Agricultural Society, on Monday next, the 16th inst., at Newmarket.

The *General Farmer* for November has been received, and contains many interesting articles, together with quite a number of illustrations. Published by Mr. Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y.,—price 50 cts. per annum.

His Excellency the Governor General has issued a proclamation, appointing Friday, 27th inst., to be observed throughout the Province, as a day of General Fast and Humiliation, and of Prayer to God for the success of British arms in restoring tranquility in India.

Now that we have a Board of Trade, the inhabitants are looking to them to call a public meeting of the Merchants and business men of this and adjoining localities, to take the necessary steps towards securing, if possible, Newmarket as a Port of Entry. Come, gentlemen, stir yourselves.

From Tuesday's *Colonist* we learn that Mr. John Duggan, of Toronto, and the rejected of Sauguen, will be a candidate for the suffrage of the electors of East York. Of course, being backed by the journal referred to, we conclude he comes out a Ministerialist, and consequently, a defender of what the *Colonist*, during the past six months commended. "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

The *Leader* of Tuesday last announces that the Hon. Mr. Terrill has to do with the resignation of his office as Provincial Secretary, to his Excellency, and his seat in the Cabinet. Two appointments are now required to complete the Administration—Commissioner of Crown Lands, temporarily supplied by the Premier and Speaker of the Legislative Council and Provincial Secretary. Will the Ministry fill up these gaps and order a General Election? We shall see.

From the establishment of Messrs. McClell & Co., Toronto, we have received a copy of the *Canadian Almanac* for the year 1888. This work is rightly titled a "Repository of Useful Knowledge," for it is, indeed, a rare thing to find so much useful information embodied in so small a compass. Every business man should procure a copy. Accompanying the work is a beautiful lithographed map of Upper Canada, worth double what the book is sold for, of itself,—besides a large amount of statistical and historical matter.

We notice that Mr. McKinnon, has resigned from the editorial management of the *Hamilton Banner*. This step is to be regretted at this particular juncture, as a new election is about to take place in that city to fill the vacancy consequent upon the retirement of Sir Allan McNab. Mr. Hogan, too, has ceased to be an editorial writer for the *Toronto Colonist*. Mr. Hogan was doing good service to the country by his pointed articles against the homogeneous Government, his removal, therefore, is to be regretted. The *Colonist* is now a government defender.

The Managing Committee of the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute assumed, the beginning of this week, that on and after Saturday, the 21st inst., the library will be ready for circulation. Books to be had on application to Mr. Caldwell, the Librarian. We are sorry the library is not complete, which prevents the immediate issue of a Catalogue,—as many members of the Institute would like to send their children for books instead of going themselves personally to make a selection. This, however, is not the fault of the Committee, or any one else; but it is a difficulty the members will have to labor under for a short time.

The *Globe* of Wednesday last says:—"The very handsome manner in which the City Council have requested Mr. Hutchinson to continue to discharge the duties of Mayor has induced that gentleman to reconsider his determination of retiring into private life. We are glad that the Mayor has come to this decision. In tendering his resignation, he has taken away from every one the right to cavil at his position, and the duties of his office will be discharged as efficiently during the remainder of his term, as during the period which has passed."

By the last *Beaverton Post* we learn that an Inquest was held at that place on the 6th inst., on view of the body of an infant—the illegitimate child of a Mrs. Margaret Ross. It appears she concealed the child in a box of

ashes, which shortly after died. The following is the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury:—"The Jury find that the said Margaret Ross of the Village of Beaverton in the Township of Thorah, County of Ontario, did cause the death of the said male child, she being the mother, by wilful injuries received after his birth." The prisoner was forthwith committed to take her trial at the next Assizes; but on the 8th inst., it appears she made good her escape.

Sudden Changes.

During the week, judging from the character of leading articles in the City daily papers, there has been considerable trouble in the Ministerial wigwag; and the political horizon appears to have undergone great changes. The long-absent Provincial Secretary, who for several months, as the *Colonist* a short time since stated, "persisted in receiving ten shillings less in small courts in the Eastern Townships" instead of attending to the duties of his Department, has returned to Toronto, and actually tendered to His Excellency his resignation. This circumstance has created considerable of a furore in the Ministerial camp, and the organ, who for a length of time, rumor says, has labored to pitch-fork his particular friend, the member for Grey, into the vacant Office of Crown Lands Commissioner, now renews the attempt—calling special attention to the long time the Department has wanted a Head.

On Tuesday, the journal above alluded to, assigned the reasons which have led the Provincial Secretary to tender his resignation,—viz: the illness of his family; but before concluding his remarks, he unwittingly admits that what he had written was a cock-and-bull story to deceive the public, by stating that Mr. Terrill would not doubt give his "reasons" for adopting the course pursued, at the next meeting of the Legislature. On Wednesday, however, the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Cauchon is more particularly alluded to, and the organ even hints at the retirement of Col. Tache, the Premier, who now has charge of that office temporarily. "This being the case, and believing probably in the old adage, that 'delays are dangerous,' he now urges with considerable relevance the necessity of immediately appointing a Commissioner of Crown Lands, as well as Provincial Secretary.

Another new phase in the position occupied by the Government organs is, they now state that the Opposition desire to stave off an appeal to the people. Every body, however, knows this to be only a trick to make electioneering capital for pet candidates, at the expense of their opponents. The Opposition, so far as we have been able to ascertain their views, are positively anxious for a General Election; but while this is the case, they also demand that an election do not take place without a moment's warning—thereby taking the electors by surprise, as Hincks and Morin did in 1864. The organ at Toronto, it is true hints strongly that an election will shortly take place; but then it is couched in such vague language, that the public are left in uncertainty—enough only being said to create suspicion. In speaking on this point, the *Leader* of Wednesday says—

"Bovides, in this world of uncertainties, where no man can tell what a day may bring forth, who shall say that something may not occur to precipitate a general election before the expiration of this Parliament by the effluxion of time? In view of this contingency and of the fact that the opposition is already on the alert, the friends of the Administration will do well to place themselves in a position to cope with the enemy whenever it shall be necessary."

From the above it will be seen the Government begin to sound the tocsin of alarm! "Friends of the administration" in North York, what can you say to this pathetic appeal? Or rather, has the Government any "friends" in this part of the country? Can an elector in the constituency be found to palliate the sins of omission and commission of the homogeneous crew? We trow not. However, the electors may as well be on the "alert" for some classes of the community are not always invulnerable to Government bribes, or deaf to announcement of patronage and preferment: "In view of this contingency," as the organ has it, the friends of Colonial Rights and the responsible administration of our affairs, should be on the "alert." We repeat, however, the statement made last week, we do not believe an election will take place until after another session: The "powers that be" must have one ingredient in the hotch-pot they do not at present possess, commonly termed "bunkum;" and another session, no matter how short, will afford them an opportunity to furnish it in a wholesale manner.

We therefore conclude an election will take place the latter part of February or some time in March next. The electors, however, should prepare for the coming contest,—they will then be ready for any emergency. Let the electors decide on the man of their choice, and by one united effort, triumphantly place their candidate at the head of the poll by an overwhelming majority. Unity of action, in political matters, is the grand secret of success; and every well-wisher to his party, anxious for the triumph of his principles, should do all in his power to promote and foster this grand agency to party success.

Disposal of Road Allowances.

An Act was placed upon the Statute Book of this Province last Session, of which few people are aware, regarding the disposal of Road Allowances in the rural Municipalities of Upper Canada; and as it is one in which many of our readers may be interested, we annex a synopsis of its provisions:

Section I. repeals so much of the Act 12 Vic., cap. 81, section 187, and section 32 of 16 Vic., cap. 181, as prevented Township or County Councils from closing up or disposing of original road allowances.

Section II. provides that Township Councils may, from time to time, make a By-Law or By-Laws for the stopping up, and sale of any original road allowance, or any part thereof; but such By-Law or By-Laws must first receive the sanction of the County Council, at some ordinary session thereof, held not sooner than three months nor later than one year next after the passing thereof.

Section III. enacts that County Councils may make By-Laws for the stopping up and sale of any original allowance for roads or parts thereof within such County, which is

subject to the sole jurisdiction and control of the Council thereof, and not being within the limits of any Village, Town or City therein.

Section IV.—This section prescribes how a road allowance may be sold. In all cases where a public road has been opened, or where a new road shall be opened in lieu of the original road allowance, and for which compensation shall have been or shall be paid, the Municipal Council of the Township, or of the County, as the case may be, shall in their respective jurisdictions, have power to sell such original road allowance to the party or parties next adjoining to whose land or lands the same shall have run or be run, and in case of refusal to purchase by such parties, at such price or prices as the Municipal Council shall think reasonable, then it may be sold to any other person or persons who may choose to purchase, but not for a less sum than the price it was offered for to the party refusing to purchase it.

Section V enacts, that in all cases where a new road has been opened not upon the original road allowance, and for which no compensation has been paid, on the report in writing of the Township or County Surveyor that such new road is sufficient for the purposes of a public highway, the Municipal Council shall convey such original road allowance to the party or parties through whose lands the new road shall have been made.

Section VI empowers Municipal Councils to sell and convey any useless road allowance, to the parties owning lands on either side of such road allowance, subject to the aforesaid conditions.

Section VII forbids Municipal Corporations selling a road allowance, that will, by such sale, prevent access to any persons land.

Section VIII provides that at least six written or printed notices shall be posted for one month, and the By-Law published in the nearest local newspaper for three successive weeks, before such By-Law for stopping up or selling any such road shall be passed. It also makes it the duty of the Clerk to attend to the above provisions; provided he is paid his reasonable expenses by the party making application therefor.

This Act is of considerable importance, and one that should be generally known. Many of our side-roads, particularly, are not upon the original road allowance, while the parties owning lands alongside have received no compensation for the lands taking for new roads. This Act will enable such parties to receive some compensation. For, although the land of such original allowance may not be of much value, and the fact that it was impracticable to construct the road in the proper place implies this; yet there is often valuable timber standing, which will partly remunerate or compensate. Parties placed in the position referred to, by examining the foregoing synopsis of this Act, will know exactly what to do.

Mechanics' Institute.

It is with pleasure we announce that the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute bids fair to become equally, if not more successful, than the past year. The addition of a well-selected Library will add much to the interest of the Association, and materially tend to strengthen its permanency. That the Institute has already proven of much service to the locality, by uniting the people more closely,—increasing social interest, and giving a more healthy tone to society, none will deny; its claims upon every well-wisher to the place—every friend to improvement—and every lover of education, are strong indeed, and should be acknowledged and sustained by every citizen. The amount constituting membership is but trifling, while the advantages and privileges will more than compensate. The knowledge and information derived, by listening to such a course of Lectures as was delivered here during the past year, was well worth the price of membership alone, to say nothing of the additional attractions this year by having free access to a splendid collection of books.

The new officers have entered upon their work with that degree of energy and zeal that speaks unmistakably their earnestness for the prosperity of the Association, and we make no doubt the people of Newmarket will come forward and assist them to perfect their plans, that the important objects in view may easily and successfully be attained.

We differ from those members of the Association who entertain the idea, that because a certain number of gentlemen are elected to manage its affairs, all the labor, and every new suggestion, must necessarily be performed or emanate from that Board; and we are satisfied there is not a member composing the General Committee, but would receive, with pleasure, any proposition that may be offered; and in case it is likely to prove successful, to act upon it. One of the greatest difficulties a Committee can labor under, and one of the most powerful hindrances to the success of the Association, is finding fault with this or that arrangement, and spending discord and dissatisfaction, without the manifest honesty or honesty of members to tell the managing committee where they conceive an error to exist, and suggesting a remedy. When an individual member becomes impressed with the fact that an evil exists, he should not wait for a general meeting to tell his grievances. Where fault is found in a public way, it always has and always will lead a Committee to stand on their dignity, and defend, perhaps warmly, the course they have pursued,—whereas, by private intimation with individual members of the Committee, the party aggrieved might easily have his difficulties and objections removed. We have thrown out these hints, with a view to the general good of the Institute, and if acted upon, we feel persuaded harmony and unity will be the result.

At a meeting of the Institute last evening, the Debating Club was re-organized and rules for its government adopted. The question for discussion on Thursday evening next is—"Would the Government of Canada be justified, in making Common School Education compulsory?" We hope to see a large attendance of members on the occasion.

Tavern Inspectors.

During the late Session of Parliament, an Act to Amend the Law relative to the Inspectors of Houses of Public Entertainment was passed, doing away with the force of electing three persons to be Inspectors. The following are its provisions:—

The preamble states that it is expedient to repeal a former Act under which Inspectors of Houses of Public Entertainment were elected, by providing that hereafter such Inspectors be appointed by the Municipal Council.

Section 1 provides that after this present year, 1887, each Municipality shall appoint annually, one or more fit and proper persons to be such Inspectors, who shall hold office during the year.

Section 2 empowers the Municipalities to pass By-Laws, defining the duties, powers and privileges of the Inspectors so appointed—the remuneration they shall receive, and the security to be given for the efficient discharge of the duties of their office,—such By-Laws not being contrary to the laws of Upper Canada.

Section 3 fixes the property qualifications of Inspectors the same as is now required for Township Councillors.

Section 4 repeals so much of the Act of 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 65 as is inconsistent with the above Act.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR—On perusing your interesting paper I see that the people of Newmarket have again got the Mechanics' Institute in working order, and are alive to the importance of self-improvement. I am glad of this; but I am still more pleased to find that some of the localities surrounding you are not altogether indifferent to the importance of self-education.

On the 10th ultimo, the inhabitants of the 5th Concession of Whitchurch, held a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Literary Association,—when it was unanimously resolved that an Association, if properly conducted, would prove highly beneficial to its members. An Association was then organized by appointing Wm. McPherson, President; Mr. E. W. Reynolds Vice; Mr. P. W. Playter, Secretary-Treasurer.

We have now an Association of twenty-four members; have had three interesting and spirited debates on important subjects, in which a considerable amount of talent and knowledge of the rules of debate have been elicited on both sides.

Every fourth meeting is set apart for the purpose of delivering Lectures, reading Essays, etc. The first meeting of this kind was held on Saturday evening last,—when three interesting and lengthy Essays were read, all of them well-timed and suited for the occasion. One of them was from the pen of Mr. L. Taylor and showed that the author possessed a large and extensive imagination intermingled a good deal with poetic fire and genius. A second was read by Mr. J. Taylor, and was replete with interest and matter-of-fact; and showed the author well calculated to treat on abstract subjects. They were both well got up and drew forth quite a good deal of applause.

The third essay was read by P. W. Playter, his subject was—The Benefits Resulting from Literary Associations. It was very appropriate for the occasion and was well received by the Association.

Our next subject for debate is this:—Resolved, that Greece has produced men of greater eminence than Rome.

Respectfully yours,
RUSTICUS.

Whitchurch, Nov. 9th, 1887.

Foreign and Colonial.

A Disorganized Cabinet.

The agony is not yet over: the Ministry—the organs now admit—are in the throes of dissolution, but it is not yet a full accomplishment. We understand the knotty question will be decided as soon as Attorney General McDonald returns from Kingston, whether he was gone on private business. Mr. Cartier has left for Lower Canada on a voyage of discovery. He wants two Ministers, a successor to Mr. Terrill, and a Commissioner of Crown Lands! All these important offices are still vacant. From all we can learn they are likely to remain vacant for some time, unless Cartier can find a second Timothy, and another Lemaire more amiable than the "inert" gentlemen who still dozes in the department of Public Works, to risk their valuable political lives in the rotten hulk that still floats with the Coalition on board.

Was there over a more absurd, a more degrading spectacle than that which we now behold? Here is a ministry that has been disorganized for months. One of the most important offices in the Government was abandoned—left to take care of itself—overlooked by Parliament, by its responsible head, who, nevertheless, took care to draw every shilling of his salary; another important office—the Crown Lands—was left to the authority and judgment of numerous applicants,—some of whom travel hundreds of miles to transact business which should be despatched at once by a whole commission with no better apology for a Commissioner than old Colonel Tache, who is admitted to have been wholly unfit for the place, and only put there as *locum tenens* in another department—the Public Works—has come to the dead lock through the *vis inertia* of its imbecile head. These comprise all the departments which require special fitness in those who undertake to administer them. The "Weevil" Bureau we need not allude to, as that can do no mischief during the winter months. The Post Office is now a matter of routine and a thing for clerks. Any one who could sign his name might preside there for a long time without any public inconvenience. The lawyers may take the rest, and one lawyer can generally supply the place of another. Thus, in fact, the ministry, as a departmental body, has been defunct for months. Yet, now, when some of the incumbrances have actually resigned, we see the rest running about the country, begging Tom, Dick, and Harry, in Parliament and out, to come to their aid and help them to carry on the Government! They have been trying to induce men of political influence to join them over since Parliament broke up, but have utterly failed. Now they hope in the confusion and scramble of

a general election, to bring in colleagues of their own stamp, who would not dare to face a constituency if the eyes of the whole country were upon them. And this is called "governing according to the well understood wishes of the people!" There was never a more shameful disregard of popular rights and constitutional usage, than we have witnessed of late in the conduct of the Government. It has been a trick and shuffle, and a trick from the beginning. Every measure in Parliament, every act of administration, every appropriation of the public money, has had but one object, has been directed to but one end,—the relief of office by Corruptionists.

The dissolution of Parliament, at the present moment, before its legal expiry, is urged by a portion of the Ministry, solely with that view. Another portion, who feel that the chances against their return to their seats greatly preponderate, oppose a dissolution from the same motive. They are sure of a few months' salary if they hold on; and a bird in the hand, they believe, is worth two of three in the bush. Such is the present Administration—broken, disorganized, and demoralized. How long will the country tolerate the nuisance!—*Globe*, Nov. 12.

Resignation of Mr. Terrill.

The *Leader* and the *Spectator* of yesterday, both announce the retirement from office of the Hon. T. L. Terrill, Provincial Secretary. The *Spectator* says—

Our readers will scarcely be taken by surprise at the announcement of the resignation of the Hon. TIMOTHY LEE TERRILL, the Provincial Secretary, after all that has been said, during the past few weeks, of his long absence from the post of duty. Such an event was looked forward to as certain to occur, for we cannot see that he had any other course to pursue. It was utterly impossible that Mr. Terrill's colleagues could continue to act with him, after the manner in which he had absented himself from the duties of his office, without even a word of explanation or intimation of any kind; consequently, we have little doubt that the course he has taken has been forced upon him by his colleagues. The resignation took place yesterday.

What effect Mr. Terrill's resignation is likely to have on the Government remains to be seen. We intimated some time since that a dissolution was not improbable under certain circumstances, and the retirement of Mr. Terrill is, we think, calculated to hasten such an event. Other changes must necessarily follow. A successor to Mr. Terrill will have to be appointed; the vacancy in the Crown Lands Department must be filled up; and these changes will cause the necessity of an appeal to the people. We do not wish to be considered as speaking on authority when we allude to the probability of a dissolution, yet we think there can be no doubt of the fact that it will speedily follow. We shall be able to speak positively on the subject in a day or two.

Letter from R. J. McHenry.

MERRIVILLE JAIL, Oct. 16.

MY DEAR SIR—In the *Welland Herald* of the 15th ult., is a report of the Fall Assizes, an attempt, and a most miserable one at that, to raise suspicion as to the authenticity and veracity of my evidence from California. In fact it is the production of a depraved mind.

When the Ostrich bird apprehends danger, it invariably pokes its head into a bush or some hole in the ground, and imagines himself safe. This is the fix A. Dinwiddie of the *Herald* is in. Now, sir, allow me the privilege of your columns that I may draw a bead on this ostrich bird, and plug him in the ribs. 1st. He says it is remarkable that nothing was known of my sending to California for evidence. Last June, 29th, Magistrate R. P. Farrell and Sheriff Martin, both of Cayuga, read the letters, posted and registered them. 2nd. The first affidavit, the only one that describes Robert McHenry, is that of Samuel B. Davidson. Now, sir, it is necessary that a whole town should describe me in detail. I was so well known they did not think it necessary. Another thing, the description of Samuel Davidson is perfectly correct from my appearance at that period. 3rd. The *Herald* says, according to the testimony, Robert McHenry, formerly of Clipp's Flat, and the prisoner, claiming to be Robert John McHenry are two different persons.

Now, sir, I have authorized no person or persons to sign my name as Robert John McHenry, nor do I claim John to be my middle name. My height at present is 5 feet 6 inches and 2, in tight pumps, on the 16th day of October, in presence of James Lawrence, jailer, and Mr. Lattshaw, Head Carpenter of County Buildings, who measured me. When S. Davidson and others saw me, I invariably had thick heavy boots on, as in generally used in the mines. As to my facial complexion, at that time, it was so, but hardships and privation have taken the bloom from my cheeks. Three years' hard labor, chopping, digging and shovelling, the last six months confined in a cell, about 8 by 12, no table, chairs or stools on but the floor. Bread and water for breakfast, and water and bread for supper, in the centre of those some sky blue barley soup, a boiled bone-steak from behind the hearth. All the foregoing have changed my complexion and soldier-like appearance. My treatment, at present, is better than I have heretofore received in prison, and I am gradually recovering. If the foregoing reasons will not satisfy him, why, if the appearance of the soldier is not with me, and he is not satisfied, he can prove the same when once more I breathe the air of liberty.

I wish to inform the public in general, that I have made no confessions nor authorized any person to write the same, nor publish anything concerning me; but three letters, one in Cleveland, one in Cayuga, one in Morrisville, this makes four; and if I ever publish my life or confessions, it shall come from my own pen and will not be catch-penny, like those things Elton Tupel and others, have got up to make money.

I am, sir, yours truly,
R. J. McHENRY.

Another Improvement.

Mr. Joseph Foster, of Sandwich, Mass., has just brought before the public an invention of his for securing the safety of gold and valuable papers, in cases where the vessel in which such matters is transported is lost at sea. It is called the "Patent Marine Safe" and is described in the *Boston Advertiser* published the following report of the committee who have examined it:—"The safe exhibited by Mr. Foster was about the size of a medium-sized bag, and so constructed that it must remain perfectly water-tight, though it should be pressed under the water and kept there for years. When filled to its utmost capacity with mail matter and thrown overboard, it floated upon the water like a cork; and to test the extent of its buoyancy it was afterwards loaded with two hundred and thirty six pounds of stone

and it was then sufficiently buoyant to buoy up two men." The loss of so large an amount of gold and the mails by the foundering of the *Central America*, suggested to Mr. Foster the idea of a marine safe, which he has succeeded in perfecting, and which needs only to be seen, and the buoyancy of it tested, to convince of its utility and the importance of its being brought into general use in the transportation of the mails whenever conveyed by water; and without doubt it will be substituted for the leather bags now used, as soon as submitted to the inspection of the Post Office department. After an examination of this safe, our astonishment at its buoyancy is only exceeded by our astonishment that something of the kind has not long since been introduced."

Mr. Albert Smith has returned to London from a visit to Vesuvius. We have just seen the following letter from Naples:—"Albert Smith has been passing some days in Naples and the neighborhood, collecting materials for his performances in the Egyptian Hall. On Saturday, Sept. 28th he ascended Vesuvius, together with a party; and doubtless the British public will, later in the season, be greatly diverted with the varied incidents of the trip. A few days afterwards he visited the Blue Grotto in the island of Capri, and whilst lingering on the island, we are inclined to believe collected rich materials for future amusement. Vesuvius, we may add, is now in a state of eruption, and, whether near or at a distance, presents a grand spectacle to the eye. Professor Palmieri, the Director of the Observatory on the mountain, is inclined to think it not improbable that there may be a tremendous explosion, as a series of eruptions have been taking place for upwards of a year. At present, lava is boiling and pouring over the sides of each of the two craters, which have been formed in the centre of the grand crater, now filled up. From one of them showers of red hot ashes and stones are thrown up at intervals of a minute and a half, and the noise which they make is little short of an engine blowing off its steam."

Illustrated News.

HAMILTON ELECTION.—We are informed that the ministerialists are working hard in Hamilton in connection with the coming election, and we trust that the exertion they are making will cause Reformers to unite cordially on one candidate. If they do this, they need not fear anything that the Coalition can accomplish. We regret to hear that they are not to have the able assistance of the *Hamilton* newspaper in the contest, the honest and independent editor, Mr. McKinnon, having retired from it yesterday, in consequence of a change of its management. We observe that the *Spectator* is endeavoring to make as much as it possibly can of the proceedings of a meeting of Reformers held on Friday evening for the purpose of choosing a candidate. It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that its report of the meeting is entirely incorrect. We feel perfectly satisfied that notwithstanding the difficulty in choosing a candidate, and the opposition of the local press, the Reformers of Hamilton will come triumphantly out of this election, as they did from that which took place last year. "Sir Allan McNab, from his rank and personal popularity, was almost invulnerable, but no one else in Hamilton can possibly defeat any Reformer who may be selected by the party."—*Globe*, Nov. 19.

Brigham Young has addressed a letter to the U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, ostensibly to render a report of the dealings with the Indians in Utah during the last quarter, but in reality to give the government a piece of his mind. He transmits a draft for \$6,411 to cover the quarter's expenditure, but adds that he has little hope of its acceptance two quarters being already in arrears. He enquires why the government refuses to recognize his authority in the Indian Superintendency in the territory, and administers a series of sharp rebukes. He avers that the scurvy treatment of the Indians by overland emigrants is a fruitful source of mischief among the tribes, and that the reported march of the troops towards Utah only aggravates the grudge, and adds a recommendation that travellers omit their scurvy practice of "shooting down an Indian when they happen to see one." Brigham Young is silent on Mormon affairs.—*Globe*.

THE CHAIN GANG, NEW YORK.—Late on Saturday night a young woman 19 years of age, named Catherine Chambers, gave herself into the custody of an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct, and was taken to the Station House. On her way thither she informed the officer that she was one of the girls calling themselves "The Chain Gang." She stated that the object of the gang was to stab a person by noxious persons, occasionally commit other outrages, and to make a fortune. She stated that she had been a member of the gang since she was a child of her's by stuffing cotton into its nostrils. "The Chain Gang," held nightly meetings, and were consulted by various persons who desired them to act for them. She said that she lived in Gov. Bt., Fire Points, where the gang met. An officer was dispatched to hunt the place, and ascertain if there was any truth in the statement of the girl.

NICARAGUA.—The Americans in Nicaragua have been expelled from the country by a decree of Martinez and Jerez, issued in Managua in the fore part of this month. The decree ordered the expulsion of all those who served in the ranks of Walker, and not only those, but nearly every American in the country, including many honest and industrious men, who had been driven out at three or four days' notice, leaving their property and interests behind. The American flag actually affords no protection to our countrymen here. Col. Harper, the only American living in Granada, or in that part of the State, claimed to be an Englishman, in order to have security and protection. It is a humiliating reflection to an American that while citizens of petty German and Italian States live in perfect security as to life and property, the broad banner of the States affords none at all to its subjects.

The following is an extract of H. Milward, Esq., an extensive broker in Chicago:—"A large proportion of the freight for Boston has lately been forwarded by railroad, as, owing to the Grand trunk Railway of Canada, having established an agency here where through freight are greater, shippers by that Line find that their produce forwarded with more reliability, and at the same time economy, than by the lake and canal. Large shipments of flour, beef and tallow have lately been forwarded by this Line to the satisfaction of the shippers, and it will doubtless be found most desirable for the transit of 'Pressed Hogs,' when the season arrives, as the temperature of Canada will be favorable to the preservation of their condition."

The *Quebec Gazette* states that the Governor General declined receiving an address from the Mayor and Corporation of that city on his arrival there from England.

The *Guelph Herald* states that Charles Allen, of Elora, has announced his intention of running for the North Riding of Wellington.

A telegraphic despatch from Buffalo states that McGaffey has been discharged from custody, the judge holding the arrest illegal under the Ashburton treaty.

RAILROAD FOR SALE.—The *Alexandria Gazette* states that the Alexandria and Washington railroad, with its locomotives and cars, will be offered at public sale on the 1st December next.

There are indications, says the *New York Times*, that the news of our hard times, received on the other side, will materially check emigration. The ship *Baltic*, one of the most popular of *Zampa's* Liverpool line, arrived here yesterday with only 29 passengers all told. She sailed October 6, after the intelligence of the rerulsion had reached England.

We understand that it is in contemplation to increase the strength of the three West India regiments to 1,200 rank and file each, and in addition to give a second battalion to the 1st West India Regiment, to be recruited in Canada, with a view, it is supposed, to the employment of these corps in India.

A Montreal paper says that "on Wednesday evening, as the express train on the Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal, was about two miles from Belleville, a man near the line, raised a gun and fired at it, two balls passing through the plate glass of one of the windows of the hind car, but fortunately without injuring any of the passengers. It was about nine o'clock at the time, but bright moonlight, and the man who fired the shot was seen by one of the passengers making his escape."

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Ross, Mitchell & Co., held in London yesterday, says the *Liverpool Northern Times* of the 24th ult., a proposition was made to pay 20s in the pound, by 4 half yearly payments, of 5s each with 6 per cent interest. The business to be still carried on under the inspection of a committee to be nominated. The terms were agreed to, and

